

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

WALES.

OLD CYMMRODORION SOCIETY.—The recent formation of so many praiseworthy associations in Wales for advancing a knowlege of the language and literature of the country may render it interesting to have some account of the first Institution of this nature ever established. By this is meant the original Cymmrodorion Society, founded in London in the month of September, 1751, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. From an Introductory Address prefixed to the "Constitutions of this Honourable Society," printed in 1778, it appears, that the main object of the Institution was the cultivation of the Welsh language, on the excellence and utility of which are given some very judicious remarks. "To this end," the Introduction proceeds, "a considerable number of persons, natives of the Principality of Wales, residing in and about London, inspired with the love of their common country, and excited by their reverence for the name of Britons, established a Society in the year 1751, distinguished by the stile and title of Cymmrodorion *. And, although the cultivation of the British language, and a search into antiquities were the principal end of their meeting together, it was not however by any means intended to make those enquiries and speculations the sole objects of their attention. They likewise proposed to render this Society as useful in general as the nature of it would admit; to facilitate which laudable design, and, to make its influences as extensive as they appeared beneficial, it was agreed, not only to establish a general acquaintance amongst the natives of the Principality of Wales, but also a friendly intercourse and correspondence with all candid enquirers into truth.

"And, as we glory in being the offspring of the ancient Britons, it will be our endeavour to prove ourselves worthy of that honourable appellation, by imitating those social and generous virtues, for which our ancestors are so justly renowned: more particularly, we shall be attentive to the true interest of our native country, and seek to procure its welfare and prosperity; and, that we may not be wanting in the neblest and most Christian virtue, we shall contribute our endeavours towards the instruction of the ignorant, and the relief of the distressed part of our countrymen.

"With regard to ourselves, as members of this Society, it will

^{*} Or, Aborigines.

be our constant care strictly to observe a just order and decorum at our several meetings; to conduct ourselves unblameably and inoffensively; to discourage all vice and immorality; to promote every private and public virtue; to testify our firm attachment to his Majesty King George, and his mild and auspicious government; to cultivate a good understanding amongst ourselves, and to extend our charity and benevolence towards all mankind."

The "Constitutions," that follow, eighteen in number, together with the "General Heads of subjects to be occasionally considered and treated of in the correspondence of the Society of Cymmrodorion," are too long to be inserted in the present Number. But their interesting character, as well as their close alliance with the principles, on which other Societies, of the same description, have since been established, will, no doubt, be accepted as a sufficient reason for introducing them hereafter into the Cambro-Briton. On the present occasion it only remains to add, that the publication, from which the preceding extracts are made, contains the names of more than 350 members, including those that were only "corresponding members." And in this list are to be found the names of most natives of the Principality, eminent, at the time, for their talents or station.

CHURCH UNION SOCIETY IN THE DIOCESE OF ST. DAVID'S.—The following are the premiums proposed by this laudable institution for the present year. The decision will take place in July:—

A premium of Fifty Pounds (by benefaction) for the best Essay on the necessity of a Church Establishment in a Christian Country, for the preservation of Christianity among the people of all ranks and denominations; and on the means of exciting and maintaining amongst its own members a spirit of devotion, together with zeal for the honour, stability, and influence of the established Church.

A Premium of Five and Twenty Pounds for the best Essay in Latin,—De Britanniæ meritis erga religionem propagatam, stabilitam, reformatam, ope Pauli Apostoli prædicantis, Constantini* stabilientis, Henrici restituentis, præeuntibus Edwardorum Regum legihus, et Wickliffi aliorumque vindiciis Christianæ veritatis.

Constantinum magnum non tantum in Britannia Cæsarem, primum dictum esse, sed c Britannia orinndum fuisse, adeo certum judicat Baronius, et non nisi extremæ dementiæ homines illi septentiæ repugnare dicat. (Strauchii Breviarium Chronolog, p. 849.)